corn, and injury seems to be the more general where they are most grown. The practical control of this pest in Texas offers one of the most interesting and valuable problems to the economic entomologist, which must be solved by demonstrating the general methods of culture which will control the pest as has been done so effectively with the cotton pests.

Conocephalus lyristes.

By James A. G. Rehn.

Early in the year 1905 the author described this species on the basis of a single male individual from Chokoloskee, Monroe County, Fla.* During the summer of 1905 a number of specimens of this genus came into my hands for study, among them being six specimens which closely resembled the Florida form, the type of which was at that time not accessible. In the meantime, Mr. William T. Davis had published a record of *Conocephalus nebrascensis* Bruner, from Lakehurst, N. J., the determination having been made by Mr. Caudell,† and to fully determine the relationship of the latter species to the individuals in hand, I secured, through the kindness of Prof. Bruner, an individual of his species. This, with the type of *lyristes* now available, shows my seven specimens to be true *lyristes,* which is not closely related to *C. nebrascensis,* the latter being a species of no greater size but of a more robust build, with broader tegmina, wider and more arcuate tympanum, more expanded caudal section of the pronotum, and deeper lateral lobes of the same.

The specimens of *lyristes* mentioned above, in addition to the type, are as follows:

Ocean City, Worcester County, Md., July 21, 1905. Collected by E. Daecke. 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Stafford's Forge, Ocean County, N. J., September 16, 1905. Collected by Morgan Hebard. 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1905, p. 45, pl. 1, figs. 8 and 9.

†Canad. Entom., xxxvii, p. 289.

Measurements (in mm.) of the specimens examined are as follows:

	Length of Body.	Length of Rostrum.	Length of Pronotum.	Caudal width of Pronotum.	Length of Tegmen.	Greatest width of Tegmen.	Length of Caudal Femur.
C. nebrascensis Bruner, Moline, Ill., ♂	30.5	3.	8.2	5.5	37.2	6.7	21.
Conocephalus lyristes Rehn, Chokoloskee, Fla. (type). ♂ . .	30.5	3.1	7 6	4.9	39 2	5.	21.
Ocean City, Md., ♂	30 5	2.2*	8.1	4 8	36.2	5.4	21.5
" " " ♀	31.7	3.	7.5	4.5	43.	4.5	22.
Stafford's Forge, New Jersey, ♂	30.5	3.1	7.7	4.6	40.	5.2	20.8
Stafford's Forge, New Jersey, ♂	30.5	3.5	8.	4.8	38.2	5.5	20.8
Stafford's Forge, New Jersey, ♂	29.	3.2	8.	4.6	39.4	5.4	21.5
Stafford's Forge, New Jersey, ♀	28.2	3.4	6.7	3 8	42.	5.1	20.5

The tympanum of the type of *C. lyristes* measures 7.5 mm. long by 4.8 mm. in greatest width; in the specimen of *C. nebrascensis* it is 7 long by 5.6 in greatest width.

Please read the editorial notice in this issue in regard to subscribers.

On Pronunciation of Entomological Names.—1. Has any code or organization fixed the pronunciation of scientific names, e.g. the A.O.U. code, or the International Congress of Zoology?

2. How should entomological names be pronounced? By the rules of what language? Can any one reconcile the fact that English-speaking botanists use the Continental pronunciation and English-speaking entomologists use the American method or a hybrid?

3. Why do American scientists insist that the English system should be used, when they are vastly in the minority, when the world's scientists are concerned.

More in detail: a. when is the penult long, when short? b. is the antepenult always accented? c. how should the vowels be pronounced? how should ch, ae, cc, j, g; c followed by a, u, o; c followed by i, e, y be pronounced?—Anonymous.

*Not complete.